

CALL ON US FOR:

Iron Man Pants	at	\$2.50
Lined Work Gloves	at	.40c
We have a new line of Childrens Oxfords		
	at \$1.00 pair	
Ladies Shoes from		\$2.60 up
Ladies and Gents Leather Dress Gloves		
MacIntosh Apples	at	\$1.80
Grapes, While they last		.40c

Acadia Produce Company

Ripe Tomatoes per bskt	.23c	Apples 5 lbs	.25c
Mild cured Bacon per lb	.27c	Vegetable Marrow per lb	.4c
Chuck Roasts per lb	9c	Citron per lb	.4c

We have a supply of fresh Bacon, Bologna and Cottage Roll. Let us fill your harvest needs.

CHINOOK MEAT MARKET

The regular monthly meeting of the Women's Institute will be held Wed Oct 3rd, at Mrs. L. Cooley's home. The hostesses for the afternoon are Mrs. E. C. Pfeiffer and Mrs. Nicholson. The topic for the afternoon is "Legislation" and will be taken by Mrs. Youell and her committee. The roll call is to be answered by "What law would you like to see really enforced?"

The meeting will commence at 2:30, and all members are requested to be on time as a demonstration of cooking take place before the business part of the meeting.

Mrs. Warman, from Little Smoky area, is visiting with her daughter, Mrs. Bussies, before going to visit with her mother in Ohio.

Miss Cora Elliott arrived from Calgary on Saturday and is staying with Mr. and Mrs. M. F. Suiter.

Fernley Courts celebrated his 18th birthday with a party at the home of his parents last Friday.

The Ladies Card Club met Tuesday evening at the home of Mrs. Robinson which took the form of a farewell party, given in honor of Mrs. Youell, who leaves shortly for Saskatoon. Six tables of bridge were played. The honors were shared by Mrs. Todd, Mrs. Lee and Mrs. Peyton.

The first meeting of the new schedule will be held at the home of Mrs. Cooley Oct. 2nd.

Building of a spur track from the west end of the high level bridge at Lethbridge, reported in a despatch to Edmonton, indicates that the C.P.R. natural resources department has decided to open up several thousand acres of coal land it owns across the Old man river from Lethbridge. This development will mean added employment and will help to benefit the whole of the province.

Save When You Buy

SODAS, Family size per pkg	.19c
OYSTER SHELL 10 lbs for	.25c
TEA, Broken Orange Pekoe	
3 lb. pkg	\$1.15
COFFEE spcl 2 lbs. for	.47c
MATCHES Eddy's per package	.25c

Chinook Trading Company

COAL & WOOD

Arriving this week.

Jim Aitken

Prompt delivery.

Right prices.

LONDON - - PARIS

You can get them all. Standard Wave Band. Police calls and the Old Country short wave stations with the NEW PHILCO all-wave sets.

Come in and see and hear them. You will be amazed. We have a fresh stock of B. Batteries priced from \$2.85.

COOLEY BROS.

Implement Headquarters
Phone 10 Chinook, Alberta

Local Newslets

Final negotiations between Rearville School Board and Langford School Board took place on Saturday. The children from the Rearville district will attend the new Langford "Junior" School which will open Sept. 24th, with Miss C. Elliott in charge. The building in use is the old Clarkston School and is now situated in the north east corner section 20, 25, 7.

Threshing operations are still being delayed owing to wet weather.

Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Rideout drove their son Vincent to Hanna on Sunday in order to catch the train for Edmonton, where he will attend the University of Alberta.

Mr. Wm. Milligan left this week for Olds where he will spend a month or two.

Miss Duff, John Bellman and Carl Hodge visited at the Osterberg home on Sunday.

WHEAT POOL BROADCASTING

Arrangements have been completed for a program of broadcasting by the Wheat Pools of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta as well as the Canadian Wheat-Pool, over the western network.

The western network furnishes radio facilities at the following centres: Winnipeg, Regina, Saskatoon, Edmonton and Calgary.

The first broadcast will be given Wednesday, October 3rd, between 8:15 and 8:30 p.m., mountain standard time. The speaker of the evening will be announced at a later date. Under the arrangements made Pool members of one province will be given an opportunity to hear speakers from other Pools. In this way the entire west can be informed of the progress of this movement.

Canadian-grown root seed compares favorably with the best imported seed in its ability to produce profitable crops.

Mr. and Mrs. Maurer and family were guests on Sunday at the home of Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Anderson.

The Prairie Rock Club held their September meeting at the home of Mrs. E. B. Allen last Thursday. There was much discussion on public affairs.

Chinook Beauty Parlor

Miss Mac Petersen, Prop.
Phone 5, CHINOOK

A Thanksgiving service was held at Cl-verleaf school on Sunday, Sept. 23rd, over 70 people were present. Although the weather was bad both cold and snowy, many came from a good distance.

During the service Jessie McKinnon sang a solo, also Mrs. McArthur and Mr. and Mrs. James sang a duet. All hymns and Prayers were fittingly chosen for the occasion. When Mr. James delivered an appropriate address. After which a social supper hour was spent.

Miss Duff spent Friday evening with the H. E. Robinson family.

Mr. Wm. Bart-n, of Olds was a Chinook business visitor last week.

Raymond Vennard, son of Levi Vennard, of Olds, visited last week at the home of his aunt, Mrs. Milligan.

Mr. Peter Peterson of Cereal is moving this week on the F. E. Foster farm, Chinook.

A FURTHER STEP on the Road to Recovery



A Statement by the Prime Minister of Canada

THE Dominion of Canada will offer for public subscription within the next few days the 1934 Refunding Loan. It is an undertaking of such significance to every citizen that I think it fitting to present this brief explanation of its close relation to the welfare and continued progress of our country.

The 1934 Loan is not an incidental effort. It is a part—and an essential part—of the great debt conversion programme in which Canada has been engaged since 1931, and by which we are refunding at maturity the large sums borrowed for wartime purposes. The national importance of this programme—and of the 1934 Loan as part of it—cannot be over emphasized. It is important for three reasons: 1.—National Credit; 2.—National Economy; 3.—National Recovery. I shall deal with each of these in turn.

1. National Credit

National credit means to a nation what an honest reputation means to a man. Its maintenance is a primary essential and necessitates that each obligation be met, fully and promptly, as it comes due. Our debt conversion programme is then, in the first instance, our method of meeting our obligations and thus maintaining our credit.

By this programme Canada has already refunded \$358,000,000 of maturing wartime debt, and completion of the 1934 Loan will bring the refunded total to over one billion dollars. As a result, Canada's credit stands notably high, both at home and in the great money markets of the world.

Striking evidence of our high credit standing was given within the last few months when Canada secured immediate over-subscription of a long-term loan in London at a price to yield the investor less than 3½% and, in New York, obtained a one-year Loan of \$30,000,000 bearing interest at 2 per cent. And there is equally striking evidence at the present moment in the fact that every internal issue of Dominion of Canada Bonds now outstanding is selling today at substantially above its issue price. The twelve-year 4% Bonds of the 1933 Refunding Loan, issued at 96½, are now selling at 104 to yield approximately 3½%.

2. National Economy

The debt conversion programme, in the second place, is providing substantial savings in public interest charges. The debt which we are refunding was incurred with interest rates at artificially high wartime peaks. Refunding is now being accomplished with interest rates throughout the world moving steadily downward toward more normal levels—an encouraging world movement which is essential to business recovery. By refunding under these conditions Canada has already obtained a reduction of the previous interest charges amounting to more than \$9,000,000 per annum, and completion of the 1934 Loan will provide a further saving of over \$5,000,000 per annum.

The annual saving of over \$14,000,000 thus secured has a direct cash benefit to every tax-payer. This saving has much more than offset the interest charges on the debt which has been incurred to meet the extraordinary burden of unemployment relief. It has, to a considerable extent, offset the heavy burdens which the depression period has imposed with respect to railway and other current requirements. It will also pave the way to tax reductions with the return to better times.

3. National Recovery

The debt conversion which Canada has achieved since 1931, by thus maintaining national credit and securing national economy, has been a major factor in our progress toward business recovery.

A year ago, preliminary to the 1933 Refunding Loan, I took occasion to express the belief that Canada had passed the low point of depression and was definitely upon the road to recovery. Today, our progress toward recovery is a matter of established fact. Since the low point of February 1933, the trend of business has been moving steadily upward in an improvement so marked and so consistently sustained that we need no longer doubt its reality.

The facts of business recovery are written beyond dispute in our statistical records. The most significant indices relate to physical volume of business, industrial production, carloadings, electric power production, employment and prices. Here is the record in each case:

	Post Year	Share Low Point of Depression February 1933
Physical volume of business...	13.8%	42.8%
Industrial Production.....	15.7%	56.9%
Carloadings.....	10.3%	39.4%
Electric Power Production....	12.4%	32.7%
Employment.....	14.7%	17.1%
Wholesale Prices.....	4.9%	18.7%
Farm Products Prices.....	7.7%	43.3%

*In the case of carloadings, employment and price, the latest figures available are those for August; in other cases, those for July.

Our external trade figures are equally encouraging. During the first eight months of the present year, exports of Canadian products increased approximately \$99,000,000, or 32.7% over the same period last year. The corresponding increase for imports has been slightly under \$95,000,000, or 38.2%.

A Further Step

Anyone who reflects upon these three aspects of credit, economy and recovery will at once appreciate that the debt conversion programme is vitally important to every Canadian and that, consequently, the success of the 1934 Loan is the personal concern of every man and woman in the Dominion.

The 1934 Loan is a further step in a great national undertaking; its success means a further step on the road to recovery. I know that I need not stress the attractiveness of the Loan as the soundest-possible investment, for that will be universally recognized. I do, however, earnestly call upon my fellow Canadians to support this Loan to the limit of their abilities as an opportunity to promote our national welfare. I know of no way in which the individual citizen can render greater service to himself and to his country.

P. B. Bennett
PRIME MINISTER OF CANADA

DOMINION OF CANADA 1934 REFUNDING LOAN

ORANGE PEKOE BLEND "SALADA" TEA

"Fresh from the Gardens"

Is This Real Sport?

The international yacht race for the America Cup between the British challenger "Endeavour" and the United States defender "Rainbow" is the subject of innumerable newspaper and magazine articles reviewing the history of this famous cup and setting forth facts and figures indicating the vast expenditure of money and effort on the part of the multi-millionaires who alone can afford to indulge in this sport. This yacht race is not a money-making venture on the part of those who engage in it; quite the reverse. No gate admission can be charged, and the spectacle is free to all those who can get within sight of it.

But the cost of building even one of these yachts and financing it during the trial races and the short race period runs well over a million dollars, and with several millions involved, the actual total cost is staggering. Is it all worth while? Are such huge expenditures of money for such a purpose justified at any time, and particularly so at this time when millions of people in the two countries concerned are in need of the bare necessities of life? Are those who devote their wealth to such a purpose real sports, and are they making any actual contribution to the well-being of their fellow-men?

What is real sport? What is, or should be, its aim and object? Real sport, if we understand it aright, should provide recreation from the everyday toils and worries of life, and it should, therefore, be engaged in, not by a select few, but by the masses. Secondly, its aim should be the development of the physical well-being of all who engage in it, coupled with the inculcation and development of those traits of character which recognize and insist upon fair play, respect for a competitor, observance of the rules of the game whatever it may be, acceptance of defeat with good grace and a smile, and of victory with a becoming modesty.

If this is a correct definition of real sport, then it should never become a mere money-making enterprise in any of its branches. As a matter of fact, when it develops into a money-making enterprise it ceases to be sport in its true sense and becomes a business with gate receipts and salaries the main objective, while all the principles underlying real sport are sacrificed to skill.

Unfortunately, much of the so-called sport of to-day has degenerated from the ideal of amateurism to professionalism; from love of the game to love of the dollars that may be earned. It is no longer sport or recreation, but a cold, competitive business.

This has long been true of baseball in the United States. Tens of thousands of people pack the stands to watch eighteen highly trained experts "play" ball. These thousands cheer themselves hoarse for the "home" team, although not one of the "players" may be a native son or even a resident of the home city, but imported men from anywhere simply because they have the knack to excel in a certain position on the baseball diamond. Such is the great national game of the United States; but it is not sport. It is nothing but a business highly organized to the nth degree to make money for the owners of the franchise and their high-salaried ball-playing employees. Instead of the thousands of spectators being benefited physically or otherwise, the reverse is true; they ought to be actively participating during these leisure hours in some health giving recreation.

In its heyday, lacrosse, the old national game of Canada, was an amateur sport. Thousands of boys engaged in it for the love of the game and the exercise they obtained. Professionalism crept in, and Canada's national game died. Canada's great winter game, ice-hockey, is travelling the same road, thanks to the adoption of the game by the United States and the invasion of the so-called sport magnates with their offers of large salaries to expert hockey players. Professionalism makes inroads into football, golf, tennis. Only a few games, curling, for instance, remain free of the taint.

What and who are responsible for this deterioration? First, the money grabbing instinct of men. Secondly, universities and colleges to a considerable extent. Large universities pay extravagant salaries to so-called sports managers and trainers, not for the purpose of developing the physical well-being of all members of their student bodies, but to build up a championship crew or team in the varied departments of sport to carry the college colors to victory and thus advertise the university and command the admiration and ultimate enrolment of youth from all over the country. It is no longer sport in its true sense, but a business proposition with such institutions.

With but few exceptions, people love sports. Practically every child likes to play games. It is a natural born instinct, and it has its place, and a big place, in the physical, mental and moral development of youth. But it is being perverted to gross material ends, with the result that sport in its real sense is largely lacking in the larger centres of population, and we must go to the small towns, villages and rural communities to find games and sporting events engaged in by the masses for the intrinsic love and joy of the game. Sport in its true sense and meaning should be strongly encouraged everywhere, but it is time a halt was called to professionalism in sport, and to its twin evil of making proficiency in any one branch of it the end-all of one's existence.

Use Ultra-Violet Rays

Planes Equipped For Toning Up

Ultra-violet rays have become standard equipment on aeroplanes engaged in night flying.

Pilots found that the radium dials of the instruments and gauges became dull unless radio-actively in the time was stimulated occasionally. So ultra-violet rays boxes were installed.

The boxes, not much larger than safety match holders, are fastened to the steering post arms in the planes. Since ultra-violet rays are invisible there is no reflection against the windshield when the pilots use them.

Monkeys Have Gone Nazi

Animals In London Zoo Give Salute To Visitors

A special cable from London to the New York Herald Tribune says the monkeys of Regent Park Zoo have gone Nazi.

In a recent week, it appears, a German visitor to London taught Jimmy, one of the zoo's chimpanzees, to give the Nazi salute in return for bananas. Other Simians promptly imitated him, and to-day the entire monkey house was enthusiastically giving the "Heil Hitler!" with upturned paws whenever visitors arrived.

Looseness Of the Bowels During the Summer Months



It is seldom, during the summer, that most people are not troubled with some form of looseness of the bowels. Generally it develops into Diarrhea, Dysentery or Summer Complaint, and has a tendency to weaken the system.

Do not check the discharges too suddenly. Do not experiment with a new and untried remedy, but take Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry, a remedy that has been used by thousands of families during the past 88 years.

Do not accept a substitute. Be sure and get "Dr. Fowler's" when you ask for it.

Put up only by The T. Millburn Co., Ltd., Toronto, Ont.

Prince Assisted Miners

Waived Royalties Until Mine On Estate Was Self-Supporting

The Prince of Wales went down a Somerset coal mine that came to life close to the spot where a coal mine had died.

There is a human story behind this "new coal field for an old one." The prince heard it from one of the doughty West of England colliers who conducted him round the mine.

Thirteen years ago a coal mine at Farrington Gurney closed down. Three hundred men were thrown out of work. They were idle and forced to go on the "dole".

Three years later, determined to make work for themselves, a small band of them applied to the Prince of Wales for a concession to dig close to the dead coal field. It lay in the prince's duchy estate.

The prince lent a sympathetic ear to the colliers' plea. He told the men the duchy would waive any royalties until the mine was self-supporting.

The men set to work. After deep excavating they struck coal. Every now and again the prince inquired how the mine was working.

Now the mine is paying for itself. Fifty men are in full-time employment; one hundred and thirty-five tons of household coal are raised every week. And the Duchy of Cornwall is receiving its dues.

The prince received a royal welcome from the black-faced colliers. Then he disappeared half a mile under the ground for a quarter of an hour and watched the men dig for coal. He reappeared, his hands black from the low corridors where he had bent almost double.

DOUBLED UP WITH RHEUMATISM

Could Not Wash Himself Nor Brush His Hair

So bad was his rheumatism that his friends declared he would never work again. Although he is 70 years old, he proved they were wrong.

Read what he says: "I am seventy years of age. Last Christmas I was completely doubled up with rheumatism. I could not brush my hair nor wash myself. People said I should never work any more. I am working harder than I ever did. Thanks, many thanks, to Kruschen Salts. I take them in my tea, and I have recommended them to many. I could not get in or out of bed myself, nor sit up. But see me now—12 hours a day sometimes. Kruschen Salts have done it."—G. J.

Rheumatic conditions are the result of an excess of uric acid in the body. Two of the ingredients of Kruschen Salts have the power of dissolving uric acid crystals. Other ingredients assist Nature to expel them from the body through the natural channels. In addition, there are still other salts in Kruschen which prevent food fermentation in the intestines, and thereby check the further accumulation of not only of uric acid, but of other body poisons which undermine the health.

Preparing For Trip

Duke Of Gloucester Studied Books On Australia

A tall, fresh-complexioned, well-tailored young man in brown sport hat and brown shoes was exploring an Oxford-street book shop in a recent week.

He had found his way to a large collection of books, some old but most of them recent, dealing with every phase of life in the British Empire. From the way he went about the collection, with one of the assistants studying maps and pictures of certain countries, it was clear that he was either a student or a traveller preparing to go on a long voyage—or both. As a matter of fact he was both. It was the Duke of Gloucester. Evidently he was making a careful selection of books to prepare himself for the long journey to Australia.

In the three Prairie Provinces on August 10, 1934, the estimated acreage showed a decrease of 1,881,000 acres, or 7.5 per cent. in wheat; a decrease of 70,000 acres or 2.3 per cent. in barley; and a decrease in flaxseed of 37,500 acres, or 7.4 per cent. Oats increased by 170,000 acres or 1.9 per cent., and rye also increased by 149,300 acres, or 2.8 per cent.

Difficult To Replace

Substitution of other forms of revenue for the tariff as a source of national income would be difficult in Canada. Hon. George H. Sedgewick, chairman of Canada's tariff board, declared before the maritime conference on Canadian affairs held at Halifax.

A tax of about 10 cents a gallon is levied on gasoline in England.

W. N. U. 2065

Air Survey Reveals Ruins

Ancient Earthworks Sunken For Centuries Were Invisible From Ground

A moundbuilders' ceremonial chapel and an ancient roadway, approximately two and one-half miles long, were discovered for the first time near Newark, Ohio following completion of an aerial survey by Captain A. W. Stevens, intrepid army photographer and participant in the recent ill-fated attempt to invade the stratosphere.

The discovery was made by Dr. Henry C. Shetrone, archaeologist and director of the Ohio State Museum while examining air photographs taken by Capt. Stevens at museum offices in Columbus, Ohio.

Invisible from the ground, these once mighty ancient earthworks, believed constructed by Hopewell Indians, have lain sunken for centuries unnoticed by residents of this vicinity.

The roadway, which is 150 feet wide, is of perfect geometric proportions and indicates that people of the Hopewell era had some knowledge of that mathematical science, museum officials believe.

A keyhole-shaped figure on the air photo, the chapel, which lies at the road's southwest termination, is approximately 200 feet in diameter at its circular part and is believed to have been a ceremonial oracle of the Hopewell tribes.

Located between two perfectly proportioned circular Indian mounds southwest of the city, the territory in which the new discoveries were made has long been a mecca for archaeologists and tourists.

Tunnels and elaborate underground burial rooms similar to those found in the world famous Ogden Mounds near Lewistown, Ill., also products of Hopewell culture, might be found as a result of the new discovery Shetrone believes.

First research of the Newark Indian burial grounds was made in 1846 by Squire and Davis, early archaeologists who explored Ohio and the Middle West.

Although they indicated the beginning of the roadway in maps filed with the Smithsonian Institute in Washington, no further trace of the earthworks had been discovered until the late 1920s, when Captain Stevens, museum officials say.

When Duties Are Done

Work Is Very Seldom Done As It Should Be

Affairs at the French ministry of finance, where the windows are never clean because, as someone has just discovered, the ministry of finance is responsible for the inside and the ministry of war is responsible for the outside. The two ministries never arrange to clean both sides at once, had an almost exact parallel nearer home in early Victorian days. When the prince consort began inquiring into arrangements at Buckingham Palace, which he found far from satisfactory, he was informed that the lord chamberlain had charge of all the interior rooms except the kitchen and pantries, which were under the lord steward, while the exterior came under the office of walls and forests, and that they likewise failed to synchronize in cleaning the windows. On demanding why there was never a fire in the dining room, he was told "the lord chamberlain lays the fire, and the lord steward lights it." As the underlings of those two great officers were in disagreement the queen was left to dine in the cold.—Manchester Guardian.

Need Coin-Container

Philatelists Sending Money Through Mail Use Variety Of "Stickum"

A crew of 15 postal clerks at Yellowstone Park, Wyoming, which handled the 90,000 requests for first-day covers on the new Yellowstone stamp issued recently, wonder why someone has not invented a special coin-container for philatelists.

Collectors sending in five, ten, twenty-five, and fifty-cent pieces used every conceivable method in making the cash enclosures with the envelopes which they wanted to carry the new stamp as well as the cancellation mark from the Yellowstone post-office on the first-day covers. Tar, adhesive tape, molasses, wax, honey, chewing gum and syrup were among the varieties of "stickum" employed.

The clerks all exhibited sore thumbs and fingers from ligging for the well-protected cash.

Delaware, with only three, has the smallest number of counties of any state in the United States.

If some men would work more and hope less they would get along better.

**BIG SIZE
BIG VALUE
BIG SATISFACTION**

If you want richer flavour, chew —

BIG BEN

THE PERFECT
Chewing Tobacco

Cook's Home Rebuilt

In Australian Park

Even Ivy Taken To Melbourne With Explorer's Cottage

Packed in 253 boxes and transported by 35 lorries, Captain Cook's cottage was taken through the streets of Melbourne, Australia, on its arrival by the steamer to the Fitzroy Gardens, where it is to be re-erected in connection with the centenary celebrations.

Everything about the Yorkshire cottage has been preserved with amazing thoroughness, even to the creak on the staircase, as no wit remarked. Stones for the walls, rafters and beams have all been marked and numbered.

A bag has been forwarded containing the original mortar which held brick and stone together, also a bag of nails which will not be much use for hammering in, but interesting as showing the type used.

The ivy alone will not be replaced in its original state. The quarantine authorities demand that it be fumigated, as a potential bearer of disease. In exchange for the cottage, Cook's birthplace, Great Ayton, York, is to possess a stone obelisk modelled on the monument commemorating his discovery at Cape Enderby.

Fall rye in Canada, as at August 10, 1934, shows a yield of 5,239,000 bushels from 587,100 acres, compared with 3,454,000 bushels from 434,900 acres in 1933.

Of 35,500 insured workers in Luton, England, only 700 are out of work.

Lignite Coal

Development Of Coal Field In Saskatchewan Carried On Successfully

Development of high moisture lignite deposits in northern Saskatchewan, which are located a considerable distance to the east of other fuel sources of Western Canada, has been carried on successfully throughout the depression years, R. L. Sutherland, consulting engineer for the Saskatchewan Coal Operators' Association, told the western meeting of the Canadian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy at Calgary.

"The increase in production in the Saskatchewan field and use in recent years when the general trend of production has been downward," he said, "has been due in part to economic conditions and in part to improved preparation at the mines."

The more densely populated sections of Saskatchewan and Manitoba, he said, offered a wide market for the southern Saskatchewan fuel.

Roman coins were minted in the temple of Juno.

"It Helps Me!"

That's what 98 out of 100 women say after taking this medicine. It quiets quivering nerves, gives them more strength before and after childbirth, rides them over Change of Life... makes life seem worth living again.

**LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S
VEGETABLE COMPOUND**

December
November
October
September
August
July

Once, a Summer Novelty—
Now, a Year-round Necessity—

More and more, every day, thrifty housekeepers are finding new uses for Appleford Paper Products Ltd. "Centre Pull Packs".

Preserves the freshness and flavor of "left overs", baked goods, meat and fruit. A good substitute for refrigeration in cooler weather.

Your grocer, druggist, or stationer keeps them.

Appleford Paper Products Ltd.
Hamilton, Ontario.

Warehouses At Calgary, Edmonton, Regina and Winnipeg

THE CHINOOK
ADVANCE

Published by Mrs. M. C. Nicholson every Thursday afternoon from The Advance Building, Main Street, Chinook, Alberta, and entered in the postoffice as second class mail matter.

All letters addressed to the editor for insertion in The Advance, must be signed to show bona fides of the writer. Publication in all cases is subject to the judgment of the Publisher. We do not necessarily coincide with views expressed.

The subscription rates to The Advance are \$1.50 per annum in Canada and \$2.00 outside of Canada. The transient advertising rates in the Advance are—display, 40c per inch for first week and 30c for each succeeding week, providing no change is made. For heavy composition an extra charge is made for first week. Reading notices, 10c per count line. Legal advertising, 10c per count line for first week and 10c for each succeeding week. Cards of thanks, \$1.00.

SMALL ADVERTISEMENTS

Advertisements under this heading are charged at the rate of 50c for 20 words or less per week, with 10c for each additional 5 words. Three weeks for the price of two.



CHINOOK UNITED CHURCH

Strangers Cordially Welcome

Rev. Donald McGregor

CHINOOK CATHOLIC CHURCH

Service Second Sunday Every Month.

Mass at 9 a.m.

CHINOOK MARKET PRICES

WHEAT

1 Northern	.....	\$6.4	1-2
2 Northern	.....	60	1-2
3 Northern	.....	59	
No. 4	.....	55	
No. 5	.....	50	1-2
No. 6	.....	45	
Feed	.....	38	

OATS

2 C. W.	.....	33	1-2
3 C. W.	.....	30	
Feed	.....	30	

Anything to buy or sell? Try a Want Ad. "Advance" ads get results.

COMPLETE YOUR TRAVEL ARRANGEMENTS AND BUY YOUR Steamship and Rail Tickets FROM THE
LOCAL AGENT
CANADIAN NATIONAL
The Agents of All Rail and Steamship Lines
To all parts of the World

WANTED—The news from every part of the Chinook district. Send it in.

Motor Truck Delivery

Prompt Service, Prices Reasonable
M. L. CHAPMAN .. Chinook

Collholme M. D. No. 243

Minutes adopted as read.
That ratepayers be interviewed Re taxes.

That we interview each ratepayer privately, about 30 Ratepayers were interviewed and arrangements made re taxes, they giving so many bushels of wheat.

The Water Reservoir Engineer then gave the Council a report on locating Re Dams also cost.

The Council then arranged to visit these sights Mr. Warren and Mr. Spreeman were appointed Delegates to Association in November.

Vote of thanks was given the Engineer for the good work that he has done.

That Two Cars of Potatoes and Vegetables are ordered

Mr. Spreeman be a committee to interview G Gillett Re Nordblom.

That the Hanna Hospital be paid.

That the dams be built on the following location:
S. W. 18. 27. 7. N. E. 29. 27. 8. N. W. 25. 28. 8. N. W. 11. 28. 7. S. W. 32. 28. 7. S. W. 26. 26. 9. S. W. 11. 26. 9.

The work has been commenced on the construction of Dams in this district.

Mr. R. B. Richie and Mr. J. M. Hector, Municipal Inspectors, called at the Municipal office this week.

Because of sickness and being unable to carry on the work of his farm, Paul H. Lent, aged 50, a farmer living three and one-half miles southeast of Unkas, on the Cooking Lake trail, ended his life, Friday, by shooting himself through the mouth with a 22 rifle. He was found by his hired man late at night stretched on a mattress in the workshop with his legs covered with a robe.

He left a note saying he was unable to carry on single-handed and that he had left a will. He is a German who has lived in Canada for upwards of 40 years. All relatives are in Germany.

In the three prairie provinces on August 10, 1934 the estimated acreage showed a decrease of 1,881,000 acres, or 5.7 per cent in wheat; a decrease of 70,000 acres or 2.3 per cent in barley; and a decrease in flaxseed of 17,500 acres, or 7.4 per cent. Oats increased by 170,000 acres or 1.9 per cent, and rye also increased by 149,000 acres, or 28.7 per cent.

SUBMIT STOCK
MARKET PLAN

Ottawa, Sept. 26. (C. P.)—A marketing scheme to regulate the sale of poultry and eggs from the prairie provinces has been submitted to the Dominion Marketing Board by western livestock and poultry men. They also submitted a scheme for livestock.

The schemes were submitted by President R. P. Roblin, of the Saskatchewan Live stock Producers Co-operative Association; George H. Barr, lawyer, of Regina, one of the leading authorities in the west on cooperative marketing; and W. A. Landreth, president and general manager of the Canadian Poultry Pool of Winnipeg.

Arrangements for a poultry scheme are said to be much further advanced than that for other livestock.

The Canadian Poultry Pool has already taken steps in the direction of regulated marketing. For the last two years it sponsored the shipments under the supervision of the department of Agriculture of 1,000,000 pounds of dressed turkeys to the United Kingdom each Christmas season and has done much to increase the flow of poultry to that market throughout the year.

ALBERTA'S 1934 WHEAT CROP

The consensus of various estimates would lead to the belief that Alberta's 1934 wheat crop will total around 115 million bushels from 7,501,000 acres seeded. This is an improvement over last year when the production was 94,500,000 bushels according to the estimate of the federal Bureau of Statistics. Judging from the output of the 1933 crop the estimate seems to be low and possibly the actual production was closer to 100 million bushels in 1933.

The following tables give Alberta's wheat production and acreage over the years since 1919:

Year	Yield (Bushels)	Acreage
1919	34,575,000	4,282,503
1920	63,421,072	4,074,423
1921	53,014,000	5,123,494
1922	64,916,020	5,785,556
1923	14,831,020	5,172,819
1924	61,312,000	5,573,813
1925	97,962,000	5,347,978
1926	113,986,000	6,161,383
1927	171,288,000	6,551,000
1928	171,000,000	6,707,523
1929	92,534,000	7,551,210
1930	147,000,000	7,104,000
1931	136,000,000	7,999,876
1932	168,000,000	8,201,023
1933	94,500,000	7,878,000
1934	116,000,000	7,501,003

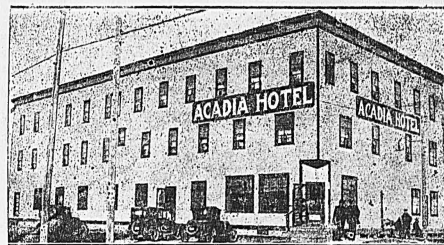
(*Estimated)

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Weather Forecast

Monday, Sept. 24, 1934—Cold, clear weather in nearly all the country except probably overcast, unsettled condition about the northwest, with light and scattering precipitation.

Tuesday, Sept. 25—Generally clear and cold, but temperatures in west moderating and about central region cloudy, unsettled, but very light precipitation.

Wednesday, Sept. 26—Nearly all west and northwest clearing and moderating, but along the southeastern borders unsettled, with temperatures stationary or slowly rising.

Thursday, Sept. 27—Disturbance comes in from the southwest, with considerable precipitation followed by sudden temperature changes, though generally somewhat warmer.

Friday, Sept. 28—Precipitation heavier and more general in most parts of the country; probably storm conditions about the northwest; sudden changes of temperature.

Saturday, Sept. 29—Storm condition moderating, passing to Great Lakes regions and southeast, with slightly rising temperatures and decreasing volume of precipitation.

Sunday, Sept. 30—Mild disturbance about the central region, but in general clearing and somewhat warmer weather; about Pacific slope scattering rains.

Week of September 24 to 30, 1934, in central provinces begins with a cold spell that slowly moderates, but about last days extremely variable temperatures owing to probable storm condition. Some clearing at first but in general an unsettled week with quite heavy precipitation in most sections, especially about Great Lakes regions and southeast borders. As this disturbance probably arises in far northwest and sweeps the central provinces, most of the country should be affected with precipitation above the seasonal normal. Last days temperatures moderating.

This last week of September is expected to be rather cold and stormy in nearly all central and western Canada. When temperature suddenly declines around this time of the year, as is expected somewhere near first of this week, and unsettled weather seems imminent, it is generally followed by cold, autumnal storms, rapidly changing temperatures and in many places heavy precipitation. In the north about this time frosty nights are to be expected, but in the central and southern sections it is rather too early for the formation of permanent ice on lakes and rivers.

Temperature	Warm	Mild	Cold
Mon.	24		
Tues.	25		
Wed.	26		
Thurs.	27		
Fri.	28		
Sat.	29		
Sun.	30		

School Fair

Continued from last week

Class 51—Bran Muffins
Elaine Roy, Freda Milligan,
Lois Robinson, Ruth Harrington,
Class 52—Peanut Brittle

Ruth Harrington, Elaine Roy,
Grace Stewart, Gordon Coutts,
Freda Milligan

Class 53—Cottage Cheese
Elaine Roy, Ruth Harrington,
Avis Lettwich, Freda Milligan,
Gordon Coutts

Class 54—School Lunch
Ruth Harrington, Freda Milligan,
Gordon Coutts, Elaine Roy

Class 55—Baking Powder Biscuits
Betty Allen, Mildred Britton,
Margaret Davis, Barbara Shier

Class 56—Chocolate Fudge
Betty Allen, Hazel Harrington,
Alice Gilbertson, Margaret Davis,
Barbara Shier

Class 57—Date Loaf
Betty Allen, Hazel Harrington,
Barbara Shier, Margaret Davis,
Marguerite Hittle

Class 58—Drop Cookies
Hazel Harrington, Betty Allen,
Marguerite Hittle, Margaret Davis, Barbara Shier

Class 59—School Lunch
Hazel Harrington, Betty Allen,
Margaret Davis, Barbara Shier

Class 60—White Bread—13
Christie Coutts, Donald Roy,
Joyce Milligan, Almer Haggarty,
Norma Hobson, Irene Shier,
Edward Davis, Myrtle O'Malley,
Alice Peterson

Class 61—Graham Bread
Donald Roy, Norma Hobson,
Myrtle O'Malley, Christie Coutts,
Joyce Milligan

Class 62—Oatmeal Cookies
Kathleen Proudfoot, Margaret Macell, Donald Roy, Marjorie Lee, Lorna Chapman, Gabrielle Massey, Helen Thompson, Almer Thompson, Norma Hobson

Class 63—Apple Pie
Almer Thompson, Norma Hobson, Donald Roy, Christie Coutts, Ruth Robinson, Helen Thompson, Edward Davis, Marjorie Lee, Kathleen Proudfoot

Class 64—Cream Candies
Donald Roy, Helen Thompson, Almer Thompson, Dorothy Robinson, Ruth Robinson, Alice Peterson, Marjorie Lee, Christie Coutts, Joyce Milligan

Class 65—School Lunch
Helen Thompson, Almer Thompson, Lorna Chapman, Joyce Milligan, Donald Roy, Christie Coutts, Alice Peterson, Irene Shier

Class 66—Collection Canning
12 years of age
Helen Thompson, Ruth Robinson, Donald Roy, Dorothy Robinson, Myrtle O'Malley, Christie Coutts

Class 67—Hemmed Towel
Elaine Roy, Ruth Harrington, Avis Lettwich, Freda Milligan

Class 68—Dolls Dress
Elaine Roy, Ruth Harrington, Avis Lettwich, Jessie Schmidt

Class 70—Stib over Apron
Barbara Shier, Hazel Harrington

Class 71—Hemmed Patch
Ruth Williams, Margaret Davis, Barbara Shier

Class 72—Woven Darning
Barbara Shier

Class 73—Buttonholes & etc.
Barbara Shier, Hazel Harrington

Class 74 Hemstitched Towel
Barbara Shier, Hazel Harrington,
Margaret Davis

Class 75—Hemmed Patch
Irene Shier, Ruby Lefson, Christie Coutts, Ruth Robinson, Helen Thompson, Almer Thompson

Class 76—Woven Darning
Irene Shier, Helen Thompson,
Christie Coutts

Class 77—Sampler of Buttonholes & etc.
Irene Shier, Christie Coutts, Ruth Robinson, Alice Peterson

Class 78—Hemstitched Towel
Irene Shier, Ruby Lefson, Christie Coutts, Marjorie Lee, Almer Haggarty

Class 79—Girls Bedroom Set
Irene Shier, Helen Thompson,
Christie Coutts

Class 80—Knitted Mittens
Ruby Lefson, Irene Shier, Alice Peterson, Barbara Shier, Margaret Davis, Gabrielle Massey

Class 81—Knitted Scarf
Joyce Milligan, Almer Haggarty

Class 82—Thrift Problem
Irene Shier, Norma Hobson, Christie Coutts, Gabrielle Massey, Avis Lettwich, Amabel Meyers, Helen Thompson, Barbara Shier, Margaret Davis

Class 83—Thrift using Cement
Christie Coutts, Norma Hobson, Almer Haggarty, Irene Shier, Irene Haggarty

Class 84—Thrift using Old Yarn & Rags
Donald Roy, Gabrielle Massey, Irene Shier, Audrey Rideout, Ruby Lefson, Ruby Williams, Ruth Robinson, Helen Thompson, Amabel Mayers

PRAIRIE HARVESTERS

For many years prior to 1930, it has been the custom of the prairie provinces to "import" from 25,000 to 50,000 tons for the harvest season. These came largely from Eastern Canada, but British Columbia contributed several thousand annually and on occasion men came from the British Isles and the United States. Besides the objective of supplying harvest help there was that of colonization and land settlement in the movement. There has been no assisted movement to the prairie provinces since 1929. Some people have assumed that the use of combines is entirely responsible for this change, but while it must be admitted that they have caused a reduction in the demand, it is probable that the more important reason is an increase in the supply of labor locally.—Dr. J. F. Booth.

It has been obvious for months that the Argentine government had underestimated the 1933 wheat crop in that country, the original figures being 256 million bushels. Now a revised estimate has been issued by that government fixing the volume at 286 million bushels.

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